

Missiskoui



Standard.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 3.

THE
MISSISKOUI STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY

J. D. GILMAN, Printer,

To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

P O E T R Y.

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.

SIR.—In looking over Burns' Poems, last evening, it struck me that his address to the Dumfries Volunteers, might, with a little alteration, be made applicable to our own time and Country, and therefore I immediately made the following, which is at your service.

Yours, &c.

C.

Does Uncle Sam invasion threat?

Then let the loons beware, sir;

There's wooden walls upon our lakes,

And volunteers on shore, sir.

Quebec shall flee into the sea,

The Townships form a valley,

E'er we permit a foreign foe

On British ground to rally!

Sing fall derall derall dera,

Sing fall, derall derada,

E'er we permit, &c.

Or let us not like snarling tykes,

In wrangling be divided;

Till slab come in an unco leon

And wi' a rung decide it.

Be Britain, still to Britain true,

Among ourselves united,

For never but by British hands

Maun British wrongs be righted.

Sing fall derall, &c.

The kettle o' the kirk or state,

Perhaps a claut may fall in't,

But dell a foreign tinker loon

Shall ever drive a nail in't

Our fathers' blude the kettle bought,

And wha wad dare to spoil it?

By heaven! the sacrilegious dog

Shall fuel be to boil it.

Sing fall derall derall dera,

Sing fall derall derada,

But while we sing, &c.

Our Duty as Neutrals—Our Interest as Americans.

The sudden and unexpected outbreaks of a civil war in Canada, & our proximity, naturally excite considerable public feeling, and as neutrals calls for the exercise of our better discretion on the occasion.

Having spent the last summer in Brantford, in Upper Canada, I have obtained some information on the subject, and although not full and perfect, yet it is considerably more than I should have otherwise acquired, which induces me to offer the following reflections for your consideration:

While our fore-fathers asked for an equal representation in the British Parliament, when their onerous taxes were imposed, the Canadians ask for the right to elect their Governor and Legislative Council, which strikes at the fundamental principles of the Government, and substantially claims an entire independence from the Metropolitan Government.

In order to show the untimeliness and unfitness of the idea of Upper Canada becoming a separate and independent nation, if the King (or Queen) should freely offer to give them their independence, I will briefly state that by the annual census of last January, the Province contained a population of only 385,000, as the highest number of several statements, being but a little over the one sixth part of the present population of the State of New York, to form a nation; but this scanty population settled in a narrow belt, sometimes not exceeding 20 miles in width, along the shores of navigable waters from near Montreal to Sandwich, opposite to Detroit, a distance of 700 miles, (to say nothing of the present unsettled shores of the upper lakes, equal to about 1000 miles more); that the prominent points of this whole coast, as a frontier line, would have to be fortified and garrisoned with regular troops; that having no port of entry for foreign trade, by which to raise a revenue, both this Government and their regular army would

have to be maintained by a direct tax of thirty, forty, and probably fifty, times the amount of their present assessment, and to be levied on a small and spare population, almost exclusively agricultural.

But they are very far from being agreed among themselves on the subject of a separation from the British Government.

Their early settlers are composed chiefly of the Tories of our Revolution, the whites with the Indians of the Valley of the Mohawk; from other parts of the State, from Connecticut, New Jersey and other States; who, to save their King, lost their country. Being exiled from their homes and their country, they took protection under the King in the forests of Canada, and by him are styled U. E. (United Empire) Loyalists, to whom he gave liberal grants of land, in remuneration for their losses by the confiscation of their properties & banishment consequent on our Revolution.

The next leading class of emigrants to that province, are native born English, Scotch and Irish many of whom, with broken down fortunes at home emigrate to the province to live in retirement with economy on the remainder.

Both these classes are mostly decided monarchists, preferring the stability of a monarchy for the durable protection of their persons and property, with what there is of its tyranny, to the uncertain stability and duration of a Republican government, under the numerous excitements, agitations, commotions and vacillations of the Will of the People in their elections, which so frequently threaten its dissolution, as they think!

The preliminary question for our consideration, as citizens of the United States, is: is it best for our people to volunteer in the Civil Wars of the Canadas?

The declared policy of our government is, that each community has the exclusive right to establish its own form of government, without the interference of other nations.

Can we then have the disposition to impose on them, by force of arms, the form of a Government which a majority of their People do not prefer or approve? Neither our National or State Governments can take any part in these local conflicts, without a violation of the present treaty of peace and amity with Great Britain; nor can our citizens volunteer as individuals, without expatriating themselves from their country, forfeiting their claim to the protection of their Government, becoming denationalized, and when captured, being without a national flag, lose all the rights of prisoners of war, and become liable to be treated as outlaws and pirates.

It would even be questionable policy on the part of the Canadian Radicals, to accept of the services of individual volunteers from the United States, without the aid & sanction of their Government...because, as in the case of the Texas, and in all similar cases, these promiscuous volunteers are very apt to over-rate the value of their services, and in case of success, would claim the right to dictate the form of the new Government, the measures of its administration, and the appointment of its officers, all according to their own conceived notions, without stopping to consult the manners and habitudes of the people on whom they would impose their form of government; and thus these volunteer auxiliaries would injure and ruin the cause they had espoused.

But the main question; and the one which more immediately interests us, and forms a subject of magnitude for our consideration, is that of the annexation of the Canadas to the United States.

The subject of the Independence of the Canadas is brought forward by its agitators with the view of enlisting our sympathies for their liberties, and through the ardent feelings of our citizens to induce our government to espouse their cause and obtain a cession of the Canadas from Great Britain, to annex it to our confederacy. It is explicitly declared by them and claimed as a substantial obligation, under the terms of the old Articles of our Colonial Confederacy.

This question is brought upon us at the unfortunate juncture of time when the South is agitating the question of our taking the Texas into the Union, in order to enlarge the territory of the slave holding States. On our making the proposal to admit the Canadas, they will require the admission of the Texas also, in which the South will have altogether the better bargain of the North.

Our territory being already full & large for the preservation of our Union and confederacy, were we to add these annexations, it would become too unwieldy; with its extended diversity of soil, climate, productions, manners, habits; and the genius of its population, requiring a diversified and conflicting series of legislation, would short-

ly break and divide us on the Potomac into two Nations—the North & the South.

With this obvious and inevitable consequence before us, the predicament of the case resolves itself at once into the final catastrophe of the measure;—Shall we proceed directly to the final result of breaking down our present National Confederacy—for the North to exchange the South for the Canadas, & the South to exchange the North, for the Texas, from which to form two large and rival Nations on the continent,—whose animosities would lead them into perpetual wars until a Military Usurper should ascend the Throne and terminate our liberties;—and with them, the last hope of the patriot, and home of free governments!

Having in our treaty of peace and independence with Great Britain in 1783, taken the core of her American colonies, for the temperature of its climate and the fertility of its soil and productions, and retroceded to her the tag-locks and fag-ends of the continent of North America, had we not better remain contented with our portion, and leave the inferior soil and frigid climate of the Canadas to remain British Provinces—even for a hundred years to come! making our best effort to preserve our present Union for that period of time, if we can; maintaining our peaceful commercial relations with the British empire, on which they boast the sun never sets; and with our associated efforts to cultivate the English language as the common property of both nations in its literature, its science, arts, manufactures and commerce, extending their joint influences through all the commercial and civilized nations, with the models of the civil and political institutions of both countries; that of England being the oldest deliberative legislative body now extant, and those of the United States as the modern improved models, as examples exhibiting the diffusive spirit of liberal institutions for the promotion of the progress, prosperity and happiness of human society; and thus to accomplish a greater good to the cause of humanity throughout the earth, than the liberties of a hundred Canadas could achieve under the overthrow of our Union.

Our forefathers invited the Canadas to join them in their Revolution—but they rejected it. We sent an army to fight them into it; but they joined the King's troops and defeated our army. Again, in the late war, they joined the King's troops, and defeated our project to conquer the Canadas. We have already made them two offers, and efforts, to procure their independence. Have we any more offers to make them?

JESSE HAWLEY.

Lockport, 20th Dec. 1837.

Sir F. B. HEAD, and the Whig Ministry.

Unfortunately for the empire—unfortunately for its numerous dependencies,—especially unfortunate for the Canadas,—the Home Government is directed by the most worthless, corrupt, degraded, profiteering and unprincipled administration that ever wielded the destinies, or controlled the affairs of Great Britain. Regardless of the duty which they owe the monarch, —regardless of the welfare of the country,—regardless of every thing but place and power, they have compromised the safety of the kingdom and endangered its institutions. By their absurd, temporising policy they filled the British population in Lower Canada with despair, after having inspired them with disgust, and actually prepared the measures which led the French party to rebel. And here, in this Province, when we had crushed, by our own strength, —unaided by other than our own Militia force, —a most foul, wicked, and unnatural rebellion, we discover that our Governor has had no choice left him, but a retirement from office, which he has filled with honor to himself, and advantage to the country: or to take to his counsels the desperate, malignant wretches, whose vile ambition and deadly malevolence, framed and planned and brought to maturity the late horrid conspiracy!!!

When our opinions were not very palatable to some of the trucklers and time servers, the moderate *milk and water, wait and see*, sort of men, we continued to point out the evils which must ever arise to a great nation, from having its concerns entrusted, in times of danger and difficulty, to the guidance of weak and wavering councils,—from the abandonment of those principles of sound policy which have come down to posterity, sanctioned by the wisest nations...from the adoption of a temporising system, and doctrines founded on momentary expediency...by ceding the minutest point by which national honour could be compromised, without providing for national security. In fine, from that miserable spirit of vacillation, trimming and pusillanimity, which, becoming apparent

in trivial concessions, will always tend to produce further and more important requisitions.

We have differed from Sir Francis in some of his views; but we have no hesitation in saying, that in the British empire scarcely could another man be found so admirable adapted, and so well calculated to serve this country, and the empire, of which we form a part, than our present Lieutenant Governor. Having once chosen the line of his public exertions, his conduct is uniformly firm, manly and consistent. Equally insensible to the acclamations and the menaces of popular zeal, he pursues undaunted his onward course. We all remember that when treason wore the air of triumph, and the friends of loyalty and order were momentarily dismayed at the preparations made to ravage and destroy the country, he stood prominent and erect. When some, even of those whose fidelity was unimpeached, seemed to feel, that prudence required of them a more softened accent of reprobation, and reserving their tones of boldness until the danger had passed by, did not scruple to shrink from an open avowal of their sentiments; when some, even of unquestioned fortitude, deemed it not inconsistent with that fortitude, so seek a momentary shelter from the impending storm: when treason and loyalty seemed to hang trembling in doubtful scales, and not a few paused to see which would preponderate:—when it appeared to some of our branch alliance society gentlemen, not unlikely, that the measures of the Lower Province, in which they so heartily co-operated, might, through success, change its title from *rebellion* into *revolution*; in times, and under circumstances such as these, whilst he was known to be the object eminently selected for vengeance by the ferocity of an ensanguined rabble, Sir F. B. Head remained firm and unmoved; he stepped not, for a moment, from the post of duty, and of danger, and sought not safety from the perils which assailed him save what might arise from presenting to them a bold and manly front.

The Province asks with one voice, can we spare such a man, and at such a time?....*Ham. Gaz.*

WILLIAM Pitt.

Upon this great statesman, who was under Providence, the deliverer of England in her hour of trial, Mr. Alison, in his fifth volume of the History of Europe during the French Revolution, pronounces the following just eulogium:—

When the greatest intellects in Europe were reeling under the shock...when the ardent and philanthropic were every where rejoicing in the prospects of boundless felicity which the regeneration of society was supposed to be opening...when Mr. Fox was pronouncing the revolutionary constitution of France, 'the most stupendous monument of political wisdom and integrity ever yet raised on the basis of public virtue in any age or country,' his superior sagacity like that of Burke, beheld amidst the deceitful blaze the small black cloud which was to cover the universe with darkness....Watching with incessant vigilance the changeful forms of the Jacobin spirit, ever unravelling its sophistry, detecting its perfidy, unveiling its oppression, he henceforth directed the gigantic energies of his mind towards the construction of a barrier which might restrain its excesses; and if he could not prevent it from bathing France in blood, and ravaging Europe with he at least effectually opposed its entrance into the British dominions....With admirable foresight he there established a system of finances adequate to the emergency, and which proved the mainspring of the continued, and at length successful, resistance which was opposed to revolutionary ambition; with indomitable perseverance he rose superior to every disaster, and incessantly laboured to frame, out of the discordant and selfish cabinets of Europe, a cordial league for their common defence. Alone of all the statesmen of his age, he from the outset appreciated the full extent of the danger, both to the independence of nations and the liberty of mankind, which was threatened by the spread of democratic principles; and continually inculcated the necessity of relinquishing every minor object to unite in guarding against the advances of the new and tremendous enemy. And the event has abundantly proved the justice of these principles; for while liberty perished in a few months in France, amidst the fervour of revolutionary ambition it steadily grew and flourished in the British empire; and the forty years which immediately followed the commencement of his resistance to democratic ambition, were not only the most glorious, but the freest of its existence.

Chateaubriand has said, 'that while all other contemporary reputations, even that of Napoleon, are on the decline, the fame

of Mr. Pitt alone is continually increasing, and seems to derive fresh lustre from every vicissitude of fortune.' It is not merely the greatness and the constancy of the British statesman which have drawn forth this magnificent eulogium; it is the demonstration which subsequent events have afforded of the justice of his principles which is the real cause of the steady growth and enduring stability of his fame. Without the despotism of Napoleon, the freedom of the Restoration, the Revolt of the Barricades and the military government of Louis Philippe, his reputation would have been incomplete in foreign transactions; without the passing of the Reform Bill, and the subsequent ascendant of democratic ambition in Great Britain, his worth would never have been appreciated in domestic government. Every hour, abroad and at home, is now illustrating the truth of his principles. He was formerly admitted by a party in England as the champion of aristocratic rights; he is now looked back to by the nation as the last steady asserter of general freedom; his doctrines were formerly prevalent chiefly among the great and the affluent; they are now embraced by the generous, the thoughtful, the unprejudiced of every rank; by all who regard passing events with the eye of historic inquiry, or are attached to liberty as the birthright of the human race, not the means of elevating a party to absolute power. To his speeches we now turn as to a voice issuing from the tomb, fraught with prophetic warnings of future disaster. It is contrast which gives brightness to the colours of history; it is experience which brings conviction to the cold lessons of political wisdom. Many and eloquent have been the eulogiums pronounced on Mr. Pitt's memory; but all panegyrics are less compared to that furnished by Earl Grey's administration.

A rumor is afloat that Lord Glenelg required Sir F. B. Head to appoint that slippery and subtle knave, Dr. John Rolph, to the important office of Executive Councillor, at the instance of an hon. gentleman who was induced to sign the celebrated resignation paper, by the persuasion and sophistry of Rolph himself. It is well known that that highly respectable gentleman was much influenced by Rolph, and was on terms of great intimacy with him; and it is surmised that previous to his visit to England, last Summer, he was induced by Rolph, to represent to Lord Glenelg, that such appointment would be pleasing and acceptable to the country.... Such is one of the on dit's of the day; we can scarcely believe it, and should be delighted to have the authority of the worthy and conscientious Ex Executive Councillor to contradict it. Should it prove true, it will be another instance, inasmuch as it will deprive us of Sir F. B. Head, and prove that

'He who means no mischief, does the most.'

Will some of our tardy subscribers take the trouble to peruse the following, which we have carefully extracted for their edification, and, we hope, our benefit!

Payment for Newspapers... You order or consent to take a Newspaper, and you take it with your eyes open upon the terms; and in the very act of ordering it, or consenting to take it, you pledge yourself to pay for such publication according to the terms; and while you neglect to do this, you stand convicted, as a moral being, of violating your pledge, and withholding from another his right. I speak not now of the disastrous consequences of such solemn trifling, but I speak of its guilt; and of the amount of that guilt let every candid man judge for himself. And let him decide as in the presence of God, and in the prospect of the final reckoning, when it shall appear that 'he who is unjust in the least, is unjust in much.' The plea of inconvenience in making payment will not excuse neglect. He that fears God, and respects the rights of his fellow men, will 'do justly,' even though it require a sacrifice. He will be generous rather than unjust. Each delinquent should consider, that he may be inflicting a most ungrateful and cruel wound, not only upon the individual who is serving him, but indirectly upon the best interests of the community.

FLORIDA...Office of the Savannah, Sunday, January 28, 2 o'clock, P. M.—The steam packet *Forester*, Captain Dillon, arrived here this morning from Garey's Ferry.—From Captain D. we derive the following intelligence, which we transmit by express mail, and hope to receive particulars for our next.

Lieutenant Powell, with about 80 men, including regulars, landed at Jupiter Inlet, and took a squaw; she told them she would carry them where the Indians were

encamped, which was about seven miles off. Lieut. P. attacked them. The Indians returned the fire with a great deal of spirit, when the sailors ran, and had it not been for the artillery, they would have been cut to pieces. All the officers were wounded. Dr. Lightner was killed. The steam-boats Charleston, William Gaston, & James Boatwright, were at St. John's Bar, waiting for favorable weather to proceed to Indian river, where they were ordered by Gen. Jesup.

ENGLAND.

The Halifax papers announce the arrival from Cork, of H. M. frigate *Inconstant*, on the 29th Jan., with the left wing of the 93d Highlanders, commanded by Major Arthur. They landed the following day, and were received at the wharf by the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker and Members of the Assembly, and welcomed with hearty cheers from the inhabitants. The 93d is a Scotch Regiment of old renown. The *Inconstant* sailed from Cork on the 4th January.

It is stated in the Halifax Novascotian, that Sir Henry Hardinge has been appointed Governor General of the Canadas. The Halifax Times states his appointment as that of Commander of the Forces. As both Sir W. Macbean and Sir H. Hardinge are junior officers to Sir John Colborne, it is not improbable that both may come out to direct the movements of the different brigades of troops, while Sir John Colborne, having the Civil Government in his hands, will retain also the chief military command.

CORK, Jan. 4....Orders have been received, we understand, to put the Fermoy Barracks in readiness for the immediate reception of a large body of troops, Horse and Foot.

Transports are expected at Cove (it is said that the line-of-battle ships Bellerophon and Vanguard, the former of 78 and the latter of 84 guns, have been ordered instantaneously from the Mediterranean, for the purpose) to take on board the depots of the 11th and 73d, and proceed to Gibraltar, where they are to meet the service companies of the Regiments, now in Corfu, and take them on to Halifax.

In the reinforcements for Canada, alluded to in our publication of Saturday, we omitted to name a Regiment of Cavalry, (reported to be the 15th Hussars.) The following may, therefore, be taken as a pretty correct enumeration of the force intended to be embarked for this particular service, and we are led to believe that all are to proceed to Halifax, as soon as the means of transport in ships of war can be provided.

1 Regiment of Cavalry, augmented

93d Highlanders, augmented strength	600	4:0
Brigade of guards, say	2,000	
65th Regiment from West Indies, augmented strength	600	
23d Fusiliers and 71st Light Infantry, augmented strength	1,200	
Augmentation of one hundred rank & file to all Regiments in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick—namely, 1st Royals, 15th, 24th, 32d, 34th, 43d, 66th, 83d, and 85th	900	
Total,	5,750	

The 11th and 73d Regiments, ordered home from the Mediterranean, are to land at Gibraltar, there to await instructions in case their services should also be required in Canada.

Two companies of Artillery are also, it is said, under orders for the same destination, (Canada.)

The 8th Regiment, at Jamaica, are under orders for Canada.

An order from the Horse Guards was received in garrison yesterday morning, for volunteers to serve in Canada, with a bounty of one guinea to each man. The order was promptly read on parade to the 25th Regiment, at the New Barracks, when fifty active fellow, including several of the Grenadier company turned out without hesitation, and offered their services to the 11th and 73d Regiments, which are the corps specified in the despatch; and to join their ranks, these embark next week at Cork, en route to Gibraltar, where the 11th and 73d are to await orders for Canada....The 25th will supply at least 100 volunteers, as the Horse Guard's invitation is gone out this morning to the detachments at Bruff, Rathkeale, and Newcastle.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

The 22d Regiment in Cork, has been called upon for volunteers to the Regiments in Canada.—*Ib.*

All is activity at the Horse Guards, Major General Sir W. Macbean has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to take charge of a brigade consisting of the 23d, 71st, 93d, and 94th Regiments, destined for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; drafts from the depots of the Regiments, now at the seat of war, have orders to rejoin their respective Regiments to make up the force to 600 men each; two companies of Artillery are also ordered for the same destination, a brigade of Guards, under Lord Saltoun, and the First battalion of Rifles, are also ordered to hold themselves in readiness. Colonel Fitzgerald has been appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Militia to proceed forthwith to Canada.—*Evening Mail*.

Lieutenant Franklyn, Royal Artillery, goes out with his company to Canada, and not to the West Indies. Captain Wulff's company of Royal Engineers, destined for Gibraltar, is ordered to Canada, where

Artillery and Engineers are more wanted.

Twenty-five officers on half-pay have been ordered out, to assume the command of, and direct the Militia in Canada; many of them embark in the next packet. Among them are Colonel Cox, Major Macphail, Baron de Rottenburg, Lieut. Colonel Fitzgerald, late of the Legion, &c.

Rumoured increase of the Army and Navy

It is stated in the city with confidence, that her Majesty's Ministers have under consideration the propriety of recommending to Parliament, immediately after the re-assembling of both houses, an increase both in army and navy. The augmentation of the former, it is stated, will be from 15,000 to 20,000 men, and in the Navy from 5,000 to 10,000. The affairs of Canada will render it necessary that the troops in that direction should be greatly increased, orders to that purport, in fact, have already been given. In the dockyards, there has been a great number of additional hands placed upon full employment, preparatory to an increase of the British fleet. There are various topics at present on the tapis which have induced an apprehension that this country, may not maintain—unless indeed a strong demonstration be made to assert its dignity—friendly relations with some of its present allies. The increase of the Russian fleet is considered as affording ample grounds for an augmentation of the British navy. The unfriendly tone of the Message of the President of the United States upon the boundary question, and the recommendation of Van Buren to Congress, for the formation of establishments for founding cannon and other military stores, and an increase of the army and navy of America, is another reason why our Ministers should increase the naval and military departments. Lastly, the necessity of considerable reinforcements being despatched to Canada, is another ground why our national establishments should be placed upon a more efficient footing....

Observer of Sunday.

Royal Artillery.—Owing to the state of affairs in Canada, the two companies that were to have embarked yesterday for Jamaica and Barbadoes, have been countermanded, and it is supposed, they are now dismissed to proceed to Halifax, en route for Canada....*United Service Gazette*, Dec. 30.

The news from Canada has quickened the feelings of the British Ministry, and they have acted promptly on the emergency, to preserve the national honour. Their narrow escape from the consequences of losing one of the most valuable appendages of the Crown, will, doubtless, be a lesson to cause a careful watchfulness for their future preservation.

At no period since the last reduction of the Army, has the Government possessed a larger available force than at the present moment, should the unsettled state of Canada call for the augmentation of the troops serving there. Independent of the brigade of guards and cavalry, twenty-five battalions of Infantry are now in the United Kingdom. The following corps are now in Great Britain, & several of them are the very best in the service:—The 1st batt. of the Royals, 7th, 10th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 25th, 30th, 42d, 48th, 71st, 78th, 79th, 86th, 88th, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, and the two battalions of the Rifle-brigade—a finer force for its numbers in England never possessed during the war; and this will be shortly augmented by the 11th and 73d from the Mediterranean. So much for the croakers about the Canadas! Thanks to Lord Hill, England has a disposable force, and in the best discipline, ready and willing to assert her Majesty's rights, and put down rebellion, whether at home or abroad....*Naval and Military Gazette*, Dec. 23d.

Some of the French papers exult at the revolt in Canada; and it is said, emissaries had three months since been sent out from France.

The affairs of Canada continued to occupy our Paris contemporaries. It is needless to say that the ultra-Liberals remained joyous at the emancipation of their countrymen (as they choose to term the Canadians,) and even speak of the departure of volunteers from Paris, to assist them in their struggle with the English.

Twelve sail of French men-of-war have sailed for St. Domingo, to enforce the claim of that country. This measure has created much anxiety amongst British merchants engaged in the trade of that island.

UPPER CANADA.

The following despatches from Colonel Townshend, of the 24th Regiment, Commanding at Amherstburgh, will be perused with interest, as shewing that the excitement and 'sympathy,' on the part of the Americans in that quarter, are fast subsiding.

Amherstburgh, Jan. 30, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to report to you the arrival of the detachment under my command, at this post on Sunday last, and to enclose a marching state of the same. Our march was performed with greater expedition than I had latterly calculated upon from the hard and broken state of the roads, and the necessity of keeping to our wagons which were constantly breaking down. On my arrival here I found an American steamer at the wharf, having on board Lieut. Col. Worth and a detachment of the U. S. troops, together with other official characters sent by the State Government, for the purpose of dispersing and disarming the rebels in their territory. He had obtained

the sanction of Col. Radcliffe for anchoring here, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, being on his return to Buffalo, after having deposited a hundred men at Detroit and fifty at Fort Gratiot, for the purpose of checking any further movement in this neighborhood. I immediately waited on him, and was informed that he had visited Cleaveland, Dunkirk, &c. on his way up, at the latter of which places he seized four hundred stand of arms belonging to M'Kenzie, and said to have been despatched from Navy Island. He informed me with every appearance of candour and good faith, that he believed the excitement on the other side to have greatly subsided, and that the rebels were totally dispersed; and as this statement only agrees with what I have heard from other quarters, I place implicit reliance on it. I also enclose a return of the Militia at present stationed here, and beg to state that, under all the circumstances above related, I have recommended to Col. Radcliffe to allow as many as possible to return to their homes forthwith, and he is now acting upon that suggestion, having dismissed one regiment this morning. I find the accommodation for my detachment at present very insufficient, but I have given instructions to have all the government buildings vacated, and such things as are absolutely requisite for the cleanliness and health of the soldiers to be immediately furnished. A portion of the store set apart for the Commissariat department has been fitted up, and I have despatched Mr. Duff, the late barrack-matter, to resume his office, which I believe he had already been appointed to under Col. Radcliffe, together with others, who I find are acting in the various departments requisite for the quartering & provisioning of troops, and whom I shall continue until I receive further instructions, or until they are relieved by the regular officers of the service. I have further to report that since my arrival, two guads, a nine and a six pounder, have arrived here in charge of Capt. Wilson of the volunteers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
H. D. TOWNSHEND,
Major 24th Regt., and Colonel.

Amherstburgh, Feb. 1, 1838.

Sir,—In my letter of the 30th ult., I had the honor of enclosing you a state of the Militia and Volunteer force doing duty in this garrison. I now do myself the honor of forwarding one of the garrison of Sandwich. In the present state of the frontier, which I have every reason to believe to be quite quiet, it appears to me to be superfluous to keep up so large a force, particularly as I am aware that many of the men are anxious to return to their families, who are suffering much from their absence at this season of the year. Though I do not feel myself authorised altogether in ordering them to be disbanded, I am happy to say that Colonel Radcliffe is acting under my suggestions, and releasing all such as are least efficient, and purposes going over to Sandwich, tomorrow, for the purpose of making similar arrangements at that post. Since my last communication, I have taken an opportunity of visiting the Bois Blanc Island, where the rebels to the amount of 70 or 80 effected their landing, remaining only one night, their departure having been hastened by the loss of the schooner, which it appears evident had been equipped with a view to establish a post there.

The island is situated about a third of a mile from the town, covered with a small brushwood, and is only accessible for the purpose of landing at two points, viz: immediately in front of the town and on the opposite side, where the banks are low and shelving for the space of a hundred yards or more. A large detachment of militia have hitherto been kept there since the evacuation by the rebels, but as their privations were great, and they are so ill provided with clothing and leading to encounter the severity of the weather at this moment, I have directed them to be withdrawn. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

H. D. TOWNSHEND.
Major 24th Regiment, and Colonel.
Colonel Foster, &c. &c.

From the *Montreal Gazette*.

We have perused in the Upper Canada papers a petition to the House of Assembly of that province, from the inhabitants of the Township of Ancaster, in the district of Gore, representing that many of them had obeyed the call to defend the Government and Constitution with cheerfulness and alacrity from the late rebellious outbreak, and had also served under Colonel M'Nab in dispersing the insurgents, & defending the frontiers, that the American citizens had hailed the arrival amongst them of a few fugitive felons and rebels, and had joined their ranks for the purpose of invading the province, which rendered it necessary to protect and guard the Canadian shores from invasion and aggression, & that such unparalleled outrages had been committed by the hands of American citizens under the command of Generals Sutherland and Van Rensselaer, by means entirely derived from the States. The petitioners therefore pray the House of Assembly to interpose and use every possible exertion, to prevent the expense of the above necessary acts of self-defence from falling on the loyal inhabitants of the province, who left their homes and families at a moment's warning to preserve the integrity of the Empire, and make such representation to the Imperial Government as would induce that Government to insist

that the payment of all expenses incurred in defending the frontier, should be borne by that country, by whose means, men and ammunition, the atrocious aggression was accomplished. In relation to the subject of this petition, we have extracted the following statement of the aggression and breaches of neutrality of the United States, during the late rebellion in both provinces, from a communication which lately appeared in the *Kingston Herald*:

1st. Furnishing munitions of war to the Lower Canadians about the beginning of November last.

2d. Allowing their citizens to come into the Lower Province, (at Mississauga Bay,) with the avowed intention of plundering and murdering her Majesty's subjects.

3d. Giving protection to and 'sympathizing' with the rebels of Lower Canada after the gallant affair at St. Charles.

4th. Holding sympathetic meetings in favour of the rebels, many of which were presided over by men holding public stations, who have not been called to a proper account for such conduct.

5th. For harbouring, countenancing, and abetting Mackenzie, the prime mover and instigator of the late rebellion in this province, notwithstanding he was officially demanded as having been guilty of three capital crimes, viz: murder, arson, and robbery of the mail.

6th. Allowing the rebels and American citizens to take possession of the public arms for the purpose of using them against her Majesty's subjects, with whom they professed to be at peace.

7th. Permitting American citizens to take possession of part of Upper Canada, for the sole purpose of uniting with the few rebels who had escaped therefrom, with the undisguised intention of overrunning the province, and dividing among themselves the public property.

8th. Firing upon an officer of her Majesty's Navy, from Grand Island, where their national flag was flying, notwithstanding that officer was in the peaceable performance of the orders of his superior officer, and was even unarmed.

9th. Endeavoring gallantly to kill a few innocent women on the Canadian shore by repeated discharges of their arms.

10th. Permitting a steamboat to pass to and from the head quarters of the pirates with American volunteers, arms, provisions, and other supplies, for the support of the rebel cause.

11th. The shameful neglect of duty on the part of the United States Marshal, District Attorney, and a whole host of other public functionaries, in allowing Van Rensselaer to continue a large, after several times having had the opportunity of arresting and handing him over for punishment, as their law, and orders specially given to those functionaries, directed.

12th. And last, though not least, for entering into a treaty with the British Government, which they were either unable or unwilling to fulfil.

The Nova Scotia Legislature, was opened on the 25th ult. when the following Speech was delivered from the throne.

SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

My first duty and a painful one I find it, is to console with you on the loss which, since our last meeting, we have sustained, by the demise of his late most gracious Majesty William the Fourth, of Blessed memory whose paternal attachment to this Province, which he visited at an early period of his life, will be remembered with gratitude and respect.

The throne of the British Empire is now filled by his august niece Queen Victoria, the daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who for many years resided among you, when Commander-in-Chief in British America. Her Majesty's accession has been hailed, in every part of her extensive dominions, with the most enthusiastic loyalty; her youth and sex claim from her subjects their dutiful affection and support.

It is with deep regret I have to notice the late unfortunate events in the Canadas; but I have the satisfaction of informing you that the insurrection has been put down in Lower Canada, and that the traitorous attempt made to separate the Upper Province from the British rule, has been signally defeated by the gallant Militia alone; it is true that a small and desperate band still retain possession of Navy Island; but there is every reason to believe as measures have been adopted at the recommendation of the President of the United States for the enforcement of the neutrality on the frontier that those deluded men deprived of all foreign assistance, will be speedily dispersed.

These rebellious proceedings have called forth in this Province the strongest expressions of indignation and abhorrence and the addresses from various quarters which have been presented to me, declare the unshaken attachment of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia to her Majesty's Person and Government.

I have great pleasure in congratulating you upon the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Divine Providence to reward the labours of the husbandman, and which has diffused the blessings of plenty throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The establishment of two distinct Councils, which has recently taken place, and

the dispatches which I am instructed to lay before you, afford ample evidence of the gracious attention that has been paid to the representations which you addressed to the Throne in the last session.

I earnestly hope that this important alteration of the ancient constitution of the Province, will be attended with all the advantages which when you advised the measure, you expected it would be accompanied.

I have directed the Public accounts to be laid before you, and, I trust you will find that the supplies granted to her Majesty in the last session have been faithfully expended. The usual estimates of the Civil Establishment for the present year will be submitted to you and I have no doubt of your providing for the support of her Majesty's Government and for the support of her Majesty's Government, and for all other necessary services with your usual liberality.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the Revenue last year has increased considerably; the receipts have been more than sufficient to meet all the demands of the Treasury. I feel it my duty to recommend an economical application of our means, by keeping our expenditure within our income.

I most earnestly desire to draw your particular attention to the inefficient state of the Militia; it is not at present what I wish to see it; there is all the feeling and loyalty I could desire. As it is the Constitutional defence and security of the Province, I am persuaded you will see the necessity of amending the Law now in existence; and the zeal and discipline of twenty-five thousand young and willing sons of your own families ought not to be neglected by Government and the Legislature.

It is the earnest desire and recommendation of her Majesty's Government that you will enter upon the discharge of your public duties, with that spirit of harmony in your proceedings, for which the legislature of this Province has so long been conspicuous, and which has proved so conducive to the best interests of the Country.

My anxious wish is to see peace, content, and prosperity prevail throughout the Province; and you may rely upon my cordial co-operation in any measure which can tend to secure and increase these blessings.

work or device in the grave to which we hourly approaching.

The unrighteous cannot expect to take possession of heaven and be with pure angelic spirits, with their sins. They are now told to put away from them, 'all bitterness and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil-speaking, with all malice.' It would not, peradventure, be deemed consistent with civility, if one were to say that there are many, who, if they extirpated all these from the soil, should not have much left; but I must say that it is both the interest and the duty of all to banish from them all the evil qualities they have, and to put on such as will pass at the marriage supper of the Lamb. 'The fruit of the spirit is in all goodness, righteousness and truth,' 'Follow peace with all men and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord.'

If these virtues were more universally cultivated, what a different world we should have! It would be a paradise of delight. They are the very essence of all practical religion. The lowest degree in which they can be distinguished as genuine is better than if we had all knowledge, and could speak with all the persuasiveness of man's wisdom, and with the sublime flight of an angel of light. To the want of them is owing all the evil, hatred, malice, clamour, anger, and evil-speaking that prevail in the world, and embitter life. The soft answer—that, by wisdom, meekness, and goodness, turns away wrath, calms the tempers that foment strife, contention and hatred, is better than the pen which rounds and polishes the best periods, if dipped in a bitter fluid, or than he that 'takest a city,' however brave, if in a cause unjust. 'Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God.' The FRIENDS, so far as they are lovers of peace, and the world knows that they are lovers of peace, are most valuable praise-worthy members of society. Would that their peaceful habits, might leaven the whole lump!

'O Tao! by whose almighty nod the scale Of empire rises or alternate falls, Send forth the saving VIRTUES round the land, In bright patrol; while PEACE and social LOVE; The tender-looking CHARITY, intent On gentle deeds, and shedding tears thro' smiles; Undaunted TRUTH, and DIGNITY of mind; COURAGE compos'd, and keen; sound temperance, Healthful in heart and look; clear chastity, With blushes redd'ning as she moves along; Disorder'd at the deep regard she draws; Rough INDUSTRY; ACTIVITY untiring, With copious life inform'd, and all awake; While in the radiant front, superior shines That first paternal virtue, PUBLIC ZEAL; Who throws o'er all an equal wide survey, And, ever musing on the common weal, Still labours glorious with some great design.'

What the distinguished Poet prayed for, it will be for our benefit, if we join in his prayer and act accordingly.

J. R.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, FEB. 20, 1838.

Mr. ELIJAH S. REYNOLDS, will commence, this week, a collecting tour for the Standard, and we shall expect our friends will be ready to meet him.

The Quebec Mercury of the 8th inst. gives us the Resolutions that were passed, and the Speeches that were made at the late meeting of the Quebec Constitutional Association, held in that city. The Chairman, A. STUART, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in his opening speech, in which he set forth the reasons and considerations which led the Executive committee to recommend that the Imperial Government should be petitioned to unite the two Provinces under one Legislature. The learned gentleman assumes, because it did not need to be proved, it being known to all, that the Assembly of this Province is found, after a long trial, to be totally incompetent to answer the purpose for which our Legislature was established. Mr. Langlois who proposed the 2d Resolution, and at great length explained it, shewed from facts, that the Assembly as established at present, have not answered, nor are they likely to answer, the end of giving us a Constitution and a Legislature,—and argues from their past history that no remedy for the cure of the evils under which we have so long suffered, can be expected from a continuance of the present system—that the remedy is to be sought for in a reunion of the two Provinces.

But to return to Mr. STUART, who takes a general, comprehensive view of the whole subject, we presume to lay before our readers, from his speech, merely the heads of those considerations which deter-

mined the Executive committee in favour of a reunion. The Upper Province is a great and growing country. The Lower Province is comparatively small, 'a mere selvage of land,' & cannot keep pace with the Upper. The noble, magnificent St. Lawrence from the great Lakes, traverses through the whole length of the two Provinces to the ocean. It is the outlet for both provinces. Upper Canada has laid out much labor and expense to improve the navigation of the River within its own limits. We have done nothing. Upper Canada cannot be expected to remain long satisfied with the anti-commercial inactivity and control of our Assembly. The course of the magnificent St. Lawrence is proof that nature meant the two countries should be united. Sooner or later they will be so, and the sooner it is accomplished, the better for all parties. Owing to the control of the River being in the power of this Province, a great deal of the Upper Canada trade will pass through the State of New York. For a long continuance of our happy connexion with the mother country, a Legislative Union is indispensable. The question is very important. We have alluded to it that our readers may take it into consideration. What has come from so influential a body as both the Associations of Quebec and Montreal, must necessarily command respect.

We are glad that Mr. Stuart has consented to accept of the appointment of agent to proceed forthwith to London. A better choice could not have been made. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the causes that have operated to bring on the present unhappy crisis, and able to set them forth in the clearest light.

A proclamation has been issued by Lord Gosford, who it seems has not left us yet, appointing the 26th instant, as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for having suppressed 'the seditious Tumults and put an end to the Rebellion which has been so lately raised up amongst us.' Are we not under martial Law? Has there been a single rebel, tried, convicted and punished?

What means the clangour of arms which we hear—the moving of Troops from one post to another—the raising and equipping of Volunteer companies in every direction—the mighty armaments that are embarking in England for this country? Truly, from the bottom of our hearts would we give thanks for the return of peace; but we do not see that we have it. It is most difficult to persuade people against the sight of their eyes, and the hearing of their ears. We are truly sorry to hear that Lord Gosford had the misfortune to hurt himself. The hurt of a public man is a loss to the public at large.

The troubles on the frontiers are at present quelled. That they shall remain so is a question. Some of the American Editors deserve the highest praise for their straight-forward regard to truth and honour, when we consider that they are surrounded by the most mendacious Press that has ever been the curse of any people. An article in the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer is of this class. It candidly acknowledges having been misled by the border Papers, & expresses regret for having been instrumental in sending false statements throughout Europe, which he means to correct. It is stated that the American General, Wool, on the frontier adjoining us, means to perform his duty honestly. We hope he will do so. We can have no good opinion of matters in Western New York. If the sympathizers evacuated Navy Island, it was with a view to descend on some other points of the province more accessible. This was the general opinion. Time will shew. Governor Marcy and Van lodged in the same Tavern. The former, it is said, maintained the doctrine that there was no law to hinder the raising of Troops, and marching them through the state, though their object, as in the case of Van, were to invade a people in amity with their country. This is awful doctrine for any people, and for none more so, than for those who maintain it. We thought that all over the civilized world it was not lawful for any to enlist and arm men for war, but only the Government of the country. The government which concedes this power, as it is now conceded by the highest authority in New York, is not far from being reduced to the original elements of society.

The installation of His Excellency Sir John Colborne has been put off in consequence of the unfortunate fall of Lord Gosford on the ice. We hope his Lordship will soon get over his hurt.

We have snow at last and with it a sharp cold.

It is stated on the News Room Book, that a gentleman arrived in town yesterday, who says, that English papers had been received at New York up to the 4th Jan. We heard besides, that he reported that eleven regiments of Infantry and two companies of Artillery had left England for New Brunswick, on their way to Canada.—Mont. Herald.

For the Mississkou Standard.

On Tuesday morning, the 6th instant, the dwelling house of Mr. Lial Mansfield of this village, was discovered to be on fire. It was communicated to the house by a work-shop belonging to Mr. M. which was connected with his dwelling house by a shed which extended from one to the other. The house, shop and shed being composed of light combustible materials, the fire augmented with such rapidity that, before the people could secure all the household furniture, the whole was in a conflagration. Great credit is due to the active citizens of this village and its vicinity, not only for their strenuous exertions to extinguish the fire, but also in their daring acts in clearing the furniture from the house when the upper floor was falling through. The buildings were not insured. Besides losing his buildings, Mr. Mansfield has sustained a severe loss in tools and other property. The exact amount is not known. Before concluding my remarks, I must compliment the philanthropic Ladies of this village, who, fearless of the inclemency of the night, assisted in forming the ranks, and used their fair hands in passing water from the river, to quell the fire and save the contents of the cellar.

VERETAS.

East Stanbridge, 8th Feb. 1838.

HOUSTON, (Texas)—Tuesday morning, Dec. 26.—Since I sealed my letter and put it on board of the boat, a messenger has arrived from the West, who confirms the report mentioned in my postscript, as to the enemy being at San Antonio; but they had not, when he left, taken the place nor did there seem a probability of their doing so, although our soldiers stationed there do not amount to more than 120 men.

I cannot write you more at present, but we expect a much more bloody war than yet has been... and I will endeavor to give you intelligence of its progress from time to time.—Correspondent Jour. Com.

A KNOWING COON.—Two passengers coming down the Mississippi in a steam-boat were shooting birds, &c., on shore from the deck. Some sportsmen conversation ensued, in which one remarked that he would turn his back to no one in killing raccoons—that he had repeatedly shot fifty in a day. 'What o' that?' said a Kentuckian, 'I make nothing of killing a hundred coon a day, ord'nary luck.' 'Do you know Captain Scott, of our state?' asked a Tennessee bystander. 'He, now, is something like a shot. A hundred coon, why, he never pints at one without hitting him. He never misses, and the coons know it.' 'Tother day, he levelled at an old 'un in a high tree, the varmint looked at him and then bawled out, 'Hallo, Captain Scott, is that you?'—'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well, don't shoot,' said he, 'it's no use, hold on, I'll come down, I give in l' which he did.' It is unnecessary to add that this was the last hunting story.

Birth,

In Brome, on the 10th instant, Mrs Jacob Cook, of a daughter.

Died,

In this village, on the 19th instant, Emily, daughter of Wesley Galusha, aged 3 years and 4 months.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Freleighsburg, Feb. 20th:
Benajah Baker, Benjamin Casey,
Paul Langvois, Sylvester Chadduck,
Mary Hurlbut, Ferdina Bellarcurt,
John B. Seymour, Josiah Turner,

Notice.

The undersigned requests that all debts contracted with the late S. P. Lalanne, for business done in the Register Office, may be paid immediately to Mr. Ferres, Deputy Registrar, who is authorised to receive the same and to grant discharge therefor.

P. H. MOORE, Registrar.

Bedford, 27th January, 1838.

Register Office
Notice.

THE subscriber begs to remind the public that fees for business done in this office are of small individual amount; that to open accounts for them must cause a great loss of time and, a great deal of labour without any remuneration whatever, besides considerable risk; and he begs therefore to say that all fees must be paid when the writings are lodged in office.

The subscriber begs further to intimate that having been admitted by Leon Lalanne Notary Public as a partner in his business, he is ready to execute all kinds of notarial writings with promptness and at a moderate charge.

J. M. FERRES,
Deputy Registrar, Mississkou.

We have snow at last and with it a sharp cold.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted on note or book account to the estate of the late Capt. J. O. NAS ABBOTT, of Abbott's Corner, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same without delay; and all persons holding just claims against said estate to present the same for liquidation.

MARY ABBOTT.
Executrix.

Abbott's Corner, Jan. 21, 1838.

Notice.

A T a monthly meeting of the Directors of Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Mississkou & Rouville, the following resolution was passed, viz:—That the Secretary be requested to give the following persons Powers of Attorney to prosecute and collect all sums due this company within the Parishes wherein said parties reside, to wit:—

Jonathan Selby, Esq., Dunham,
O. J. Kemp, Esq., St. Armand East,
Nelson Adams, Bedford,
Isaac Hogel, Henryville,
H. Chapman, Esq., Clarenceville,
W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg.

By order of the Directors.

C. ROBERTS, Secy.

Phillipsburg, Jan. 6th 1838.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received his usual assortment of

Dry Goods
&

Groceries,

consisting in part of an extensive assortment of

Teas, Coffee,
Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cot-

tions, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale wholesale and retail.

W. W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

Buffalo Robes,
Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett

CAPS,

Fur Gloves,

Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c.

JUST received and for sale by
W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,
IRON, HARDWARE,

Groceries

&

Dry Goods!

—

PROSPECTUS.

NEW GOODS.

In addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons: together with

Groceries, Hardware &



Crockery,

which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

LIQUORS

by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality. Cash paid for

Salts of Ley and Ashes.

200 MINX SKINS wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.

P. COWAN.

Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31st—

N. B. No farther credit given. P. C.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasture for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known to be formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to

F. C. GILMOUR & CO.

Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 1st.

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE

BEAVER FALLS UNION,

AND

BEAVER COUNTY ADVOCATE.

THE 'Beaver Falls Union and Beaver County Advocate,' will be more especially devoted to the paramount object of imparting correct information abroad, in relation to the general advantages and resources of Beaver county, and the great manufacturing facilities and commercial claims of Beaver Falls and its vicinity.

For various commercial conveniences... undeveloped mineral wealth—unimproved water power, and manufacturing capacities—for the mild salubrity of its climate, and for the romantic beauty and sublimity of its scenery, Beaver county is not surpassed by any of the rival and thriving sections of the south and west. To present fairly our claims to public consideration—to point out the many inducements here presented to capital and enterprise, in building up as nature has designed and contemplated a great manufacturing and commercial town, will be the primary duty of the Union and Advocate.

In accordance with public sentiment and expectations, the Union unfurls the banner of the 'Supremacy of the constitution and laws and Integrity of the Union.' It will yield its undivided support to the cardinal measures and principles of the Whig party—comprising as they do, those elements of political policy and action that have essentially contributed to lay the broad foundations of our constitutional liberties, and as a people, given us station and rank among the nations of the earth. It will zealously contribute its aid in exposing the ruinous measures of the national administration, which with mad violence and desperation, has been peacemaking, tearing away the supports... sapping the strength and marring the symmetry of the noblest edifices of constitutional government, ever devised by human wisdom, reared and adorned by human toils and virtues.

Conservative action and united resolution—compromising forbearance and enlightened patriotism, are indispensable to effect immediate political reform, and insure the wretched prosperity of the nation, and the permanent security of its free institutions.

The Miscellaneous department of the paper will be carefully supervised. It will be the aim of the Union to spread before its patrons a variety of entertaining and instructive information, such as to measurably satisfy the tastes and wishes of its readers. The rich fruits of science and the attractive flowers of literature will be so presented and displayed as to enlarge the understanding—enliven the imagination and mend the heart.

The MisCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER WILL BE CAREFULLY SUPERVISED.

THE MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER WILL BE CAREFULLY SUPERVISED.

A friend has handed us the two following beautiful *morceaux* of poetry for republication. They appear to have been written on valentine day; and as the frosts of age have not nipped the remembrance of the sunny days of our youth, when hopes shone like cowslips on the river's bank, numerous and fair, we give them a place in our columns.

TO JAMIE.

As on the brier the budding rose
Still richer breathes, and fairer blows,
So in my tender bosom glows
The love I bear thee, Jamie.

The little swallow's wanton wing,
Tho' wafting in the flowery spring,
Did ne'er to me such tidings bring,
As meeting o' thee, Jamie.

What's a' the joys that gowd can gle!
I mind na wealth a single ffee,
The lad I loe's the lad for me,
And that is thee dear Jamie.

Aberdeen, Feb. 14th, 1838.

The Old, the Young, and the Brave,
The Prelate, the Lawyer and Knave,
Think their preaching, their pleading and
threats

Will make me my loved one forget;

But I assure you they greatly mistake,
If they think they ever can shake

The unchanging passion that burns

In a heart that to thee fondly turns.

They voice I hear in the nightly breeze,
They smile I see in the sun's bright blaze,
And the snowy flake is not more pure
Than thy lofty soul—There's not a truer.

When Nature first from chaos sprung,
And round this earth its beauties flung,
It was ordained by Law Divine
That thou shouldst be my Valentine.

PROVIDENTIA.

Glengary, 14th Feb., 1838.

From the London Court Journal.

A NEW TRAGEDY ENACTED AT RIO JANEIRO.... A correspondent has favored us with the following particulars of a tragic scene which has recently taken place at Rio Janeiro, and which is now the all engrossing topic of conversation in the fashionable circle there. We tell the tale as it has been told to us.

A short time since, a marriage was much talked of in the upper circles of Rio Janeiro...that of Count Alphonzo Zamiga, a young nobleman of twenty-three, with the Marchioness d'Ossara, a widow, who still retained some vestiges of departed beauty. The marchioness's great affection for the count was generally acknowledged, but it was not less known that he sought but to secure her large fortune, and all his pretensions had been unable to conceal his violent attachment to Ricardini Soares, a young and beautiful Portuguese dancer, whom the enthusiastic frequenters of the Brazilian opera proclaimed a match for the combined accomplishments of Taglioni and Fanny Elsler.

On the 17th July last, a new opera, in which Ricardini was to dance the cachaca, attracted an overflowing house. Ricardini appeared, and was received with tumultuous applause. The acclamations became louder still, when, on concluding the cachaca, she advanced striking her castanet towards the orchestra. But at the moment she saluted the admiring audience, poor Ricardini shrieked and fell backwards. She was carried off the stage in horrible convulsions, and uttering fearful shrieks, the curtain dropped. The report soon spread all over the house that aquafortis had been cast upon her, and that she was dreadfully burned. The whole house was transported with rage and indignation. The instinct of the multitude immediately pointed out the Marchioness d'Ossara as the perpetrator of the deed. She attended the performance. The crowd rushed to her box; it was deserted, but on the red velvet, which ornamented some part of it, yellow stains were detected, denoting the action of corrosive liquid. All doubt was now removed. The infuriated spectators devastated the box. The curtain rose; the manager came forward and confirmed the fatal news. 'Signora Ricardi,' said he, 'is in a most deplorable condition. Her arms, her face, and her bosom are fearfully burned. It is feared that she will be disfigured for life.' 'Revenge!' 'Down with the wretch!' 'Viva la Republica!' were uttered from all quarters.

In the mean time, a young man, who had precipitately left the theatre, entered the marchioness's house, & was soon in her presence. Moved at his sudden appearance, but striving to dissemble, her agitation, 'Dear Alphonzo,' said she, 'what circumstance am I indebted for this happy visit?' The count looked at her with fury, but could not utter a word. 'You are unwell, sir,' added the marchioness. 'And Ricardini Soares!' said he, gnashing his teeth. 'Ricardini?' replied the marchioness, smiling. 'Ricardini is a person of so much talent that the public can never admire her as much as she deserves.' The count, after examining her for some seconds silence, broke out with fearful violence. 'How came these stains on your dress, Signora? Why is that gown burned? In vain you would deny the crime; 'tis you who have done the deed.' 'Well, then, returned the terrified marchioness, 'tis I; but if it is a crime, it is the crime of love, and extending her hands, she endeavored to appease him. The count seized a cushion, and violently forced it over her face and head. As she struggled, she upset a table, the noise brought up her attendants. The count rushed out; a doctor was called in, but the marchioness had expired. On

the same day the count was seized in his house and taken to prison. As for Ricardini Soares, no hopes are entertained of her recovery. The corrosive liquid had attacked the jugular artery, and nothing could save her life but an operation of the most dangerous nature, which was about to be attempted.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance £3. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year £3. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and £1. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

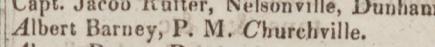
STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,
Elijah Crossett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg,
Galloway Freigh, Bedford,
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brôme,
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brôme,
P. H. Knowlton, Brôme,
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham,
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Bright, Sutton,
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg,
Henry Wilson, Lacolle.
Levi A. Coit, Potton,
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont,
Nathan Hale, Troy
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan,
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas
E. M. Toof, Turlington, Vt
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississouri Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be made.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER,
STEVENS,
CLEMENT &
TUCK.

FARE 3 1/2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

EAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday

day mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please break fast in Montreal the next morning. Thus he advantages of this new line are obvious.

Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, situated at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors

S. WOOD, & Tutors.

Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED,

2,000

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

J. C. S. W.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having

also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having

real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real es-

tate can seldom be made without personal inspection,

he proposes to act only as a medium, through

whom the seller can advertise cheaply and effi-

ciently, and the buyer be guided in his choice.

In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or

LET in town or throughout the country will

be inserted. These will be open to the inspection

of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion

being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The charge for registering for the first three

months will be 10s. when not more than three

distinct properties are included in one description;

when over that £5. for succeeding quarters half

these amounts. The same in every case payable

in advance, and all communications to be post

paid. When the parties are not known, satisfac-

tory references as to the correctness of the descrip-

tions will be required.

JAMES COURT,

Montreal 21st August 1837. V2.—20 2m.

St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED of PATT

IERNEY, a native of the county Ferma-

nagh, Ireland, who arrived in North America in

1827. His brother Owen, who is now in Mont-

real, is very anxious to hear of him; when he has

heard from him he was in Caledonia, U. C. Ad-

dress Herald Office, Montreal.

September 21

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New

and Fashionable

GOODS

&

Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store

in this section of the country. Persons wishing

to purchase will please call and examine for them-

selves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.

3—14

July 18th, 1837.

Caution!

A L. persons are hereby cautioned against pur-

chasing a certain Promissory Note in favor

of JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of abou-

\$73,60,

and dated at Bromé, on or about the 16th June

1837, as no other consideration has been received

of him by them than the surrender of the spurious

Note, which the public had, by the undersigned

Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing,

as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of

this Journal shew, and said spurious Note since

it came into her possession, having been shewn to

Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable,

he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of

the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the ap-

parent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,

JOHN JACKSON.

Brome, 15th July, 1837.

Book-Binding

&

BLANK BOOK MANUFAC-

TURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their ser-

vices to the public in the above business.

Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news

papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice

and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to ob-

struct in this vicinity. Blank Books of every

description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise wil-

meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the

habitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity